

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor

MANNING, S. C., MAY 20, 1914.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

THE WEBB ACT BETTER THAN PROHIBITION.

Since the last issue of The Times there has been some comment on its expression with regard to the matter of liquor regulation, not however, by way of adverse criticism, but rather to ascertain the course of this newspaper on the question involved. The Times position is simply this: The liquor problem is one which has puzzled the best minds of the country—all concede it is a difficult problem to solve, and the country would be the better off if the traffic could be stopped entirely. But so far there has not been a scheme devised which can be agreed upon, hence the question remains where it began—disputed.

Prohibition has to some extent curtailed the use of stimulants but only in those communities where the public sentiment sustained it, elsewhere, it is little short of a farce. The Webb Act of congress if adopted by the States will do much to aid in the elimination of the traffic, especially, in such sections where the people by their votes have expressed a desire for prohibition. This Act of congress gives to the States the right to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverages from one State to another, and those States which adopt the Webb Act can prohibit the shipment of liquor into them, making the penalty so heavy that public carriers would not attempt to violate the law.

Personally, we do not favor the principle of prohibition, but at the same time we are opposed to violation of law, and when a community has declared itself as opposing the sale of intoxicants, we think it but right that such a community should be protected against the acts of those who would defy law, hence we favor the adoption of the Webb Act in this State. If our general assembly will enact a law in conformity with the Webb Act, those counties now statutory dry, can in a large measure be kept so, because no public carrier whether freight or express will be allowed to transport liquor into it, and the only way the beverage could get into such communities, would be by the personal purchase at the dispensaries where they are permitted by law to be located, and not even through this means to any considerable extent, because the risk of indictment for transporting would be so great that few would attempt it.

South Carolina is not a prohibition State, but a large majority of the counties are under local option—under statutory prohibition, if the Webb Act was in operation, those dry counties could give real prohibition a fair square test, as it is, liquor is permitted to be shipped in from outside the State, with the result, that thousands of dollars are daily sent out and the only return from this expenditure of money is the drunks, homicides, and other crimes, that liquor in a large measure is responsible for. What we desire to see, is for prohibition where it is wanted, to have a thorough test, then if it is the success it proponents claim, there will be no difficulty to make the law popular, the public sentiment will sustain it; but should it, after a fair test prove impractical, then the general assembly can enact a law providing for the legal sale of the milder alcoholic beverages such as beer and wines.

We have no patience with that element who would be blind to the practical—those who are so zealous in their desire for prohibition that they go to foolish extremes—the element who say they would rather see the streets flooded with blind tiger liquor than to consent for the stuff being sold with the sanction of law. No, if whiskey drinking cannot be controlled by prohibitory laws which make it unlawful for public carriers to convey it into dry territory, it is because the public sentiment will not sustain it, then in such cases it is far better to have a legal regulation of the traffic than to have an absolute surrender to the lawless.

There is an element who insist upon the general assembly enacting a State-wide prohibition law, but observation has convinced us this element is not

a factor in the enforcement of prohibitory laws, they secure the law for the communities in which they reside, but stop right there, and lawlessness soon has a free hand, and it is because of their inaction the people are restless and dissatisfied to the extent that each year elections are being held to secure relief from an intolerable condition, and too, the decisions of the courts in a number of cases will encourage the demand for the legal sale. We would not be surprised, unless some action is taken by the legislature, to see a majority of the counties back in the wet column in a very few years, all because little or no effort is made to protect the dry counties from liquor being poured into them.

Instead of the prohibitionists laying stress upon absolute prohibition, in our opinion, they would fare better, and advance the cause of temperance more completely, if they will exert their influence in urging the general assembly to enact a law in compliance with the federal Act, thereby giving protection to those counties already in the dry column, at the same time protecting the dispensary counties from outside shipments. If they will take this position we can give them the benefit of our humble aid.

EVERY DEMOCRAT IS LOYAL TO WILSON

Because a correspondent to The State made some comment about President Wilson's appointment of negroes to certain positions, and his position on the segregation of the races in the government employ, the editor of that unusually well edited newspaper has become stampeded and reached the conclusion that "What one man has said openly, that the Wilson administration tends to encourage the social equality of races, has been whispered behind the hedges and in the back alleys in this State."

The purpose of course, is to create the impression that there is an effort to discredit the Washington administration by the Bleasie faction in this State, which is very far fetched. What is known as the Bleasies are as loyal to the Washington administration, even though they be ignored by the official heads, as are the anti-Bleasies, when it comes to the national administration both factions are banded together with hooks of steel, that no power can break loose. It may happen that differences of opinion may arise about certain policies, for instance, the President favors the repeal of the free tolls, many Democrats in this, as well as other States, believe this should not be done, and besides, they regard it as a repudiation of a plank in the Democratic platform. President Wilson is not infallible, he like all other human beings can make mistakes, the bringing into use the influence of his great office to get through congress the repeal of this law, is looked upon as a grievous error and subjected him to much criticism; but because his followers do not accept his every act and utterance with the faith of Holy Writ, does not necessarily mean they are disloyal to the Democratic party or to the Wilson administration.

The attempts to prejudice the voters, is not as The State intimates, coming from the Bleasies, on the contrary, there is an effort being made to prejudice the voters against the Bleasies by misrepresenting them as being out of joint with the national administration. We recall a squib in The Lancaster News approvingly reproduced in The State to the effect, that the county conventions which elected Bleasies to the State convention were silent on the Wilson administration. "This is not true, so far as this county is concerned we are sure: the Clarendon convention was made up of a considerable majority of Bleasies, yet, one of their number introduced and they were adopted unanimously, resolutions commending President Wilson. He also submitted a resolution endorsing Congressman Whaley's introduction of a drainage bill, at the same time, believing the motive prompting the introduction of this bill was only for campaign purposes with no possible chance of getting it through, but the asking for an appropriation cannot do harm, and by some hook or crook, more likely crook, Mr. Whaley may succeed in getting the government to drain our swamp lands, hence we commend him for the thought even

though it may be forgotten when the next primary is over. We note these things because it is attempted to be made to appear that the Bleasies are disloyal to the Democratic party, and too, by a newspaper that is doing all in its power to cause a schism in the party ranks of this State. It asks: Does anybody in South Carolina believe that the way to prevent "social equality between the races" is to elect to Congress men who will oppose the Wilson administration and so lend aid and comfort to the Bull Moose "party" or the Republican party? Of course not. Neither is it necessary to prevent social equality between the races" to elect to Congress men who will be dumfounded when Wilson and



WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION

NEARING COMPLETION

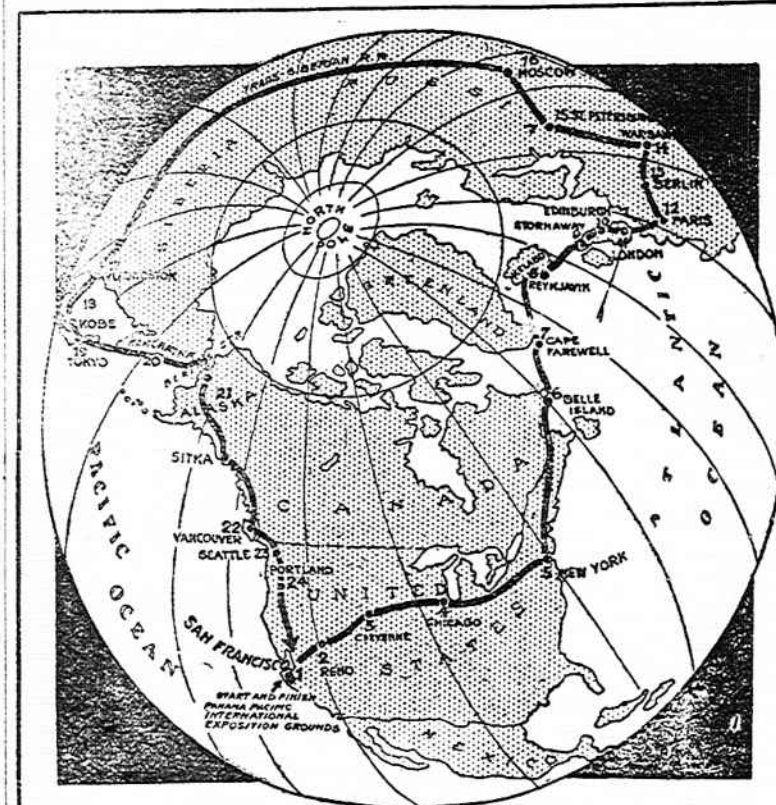
Splendors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Revealed by Its Present Progress.

SUPERB WORKS OF SCULPTURE AND ART IN COLOSSAL EXHIBIT PALACES FOR AMERICA'S PANAMA CANAL CELEBRATION.

GLINTS of gold from vast oriental domes, Venetian blue on minarets, prodigious works of sculpture and the arrival of notables from all parts of the globe give glimpses of the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition as it will appear when its gates swing open to the world on Feb. 20, 1915.

Not for many years will the world be enabled to enjoy so marvelous a collection of the works of contemporary sculptors. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago first proved that the greatest talent might be engaged to produce work of even temporary value. Since then more and more attention has been given at each succeeding exposition to sculpture as a form of decoration, and the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco promises to surpass even Chicago's exquisite display.

Every phase of the exposition is far advanced. Thirty-three of the world's nations will participate with government displays, Argentina leading with a government appropriation of \$1,300,000 gold.



AIRSHIPS WILL RACE AROUND THE GLOBE FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN 1915.

AERONAUTS from all the civilized nations of the globe with every standard type of air craft driven by motors will participate in an aerial race around the world, which will be a feature of the sporting events to be held during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

The race will start from the grounds of the Exposition in May, 1915, and will end there. Three hundred thousand dollars has been hung up in prizes for this stupendous world girdling contest. A number of the world's greatest aviators have signified their intention of entering the races. The recent flight of Stoeffer, ending at Mulhausen, Germany, in which he covered 1,375 miles, convinces aviators that long flights are a matter of adequate supply stations. The above photograph shows the route around the world and the various supply stations.



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"SUNSHINE" AND "SPRING" AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

THE large group at the right is "Spring," by F. J. Henney, one of the groups in the Court of the Four Seasons at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. At the left is "Sunshine," by A. Jaegers, who has created a companion statue, "Hail."

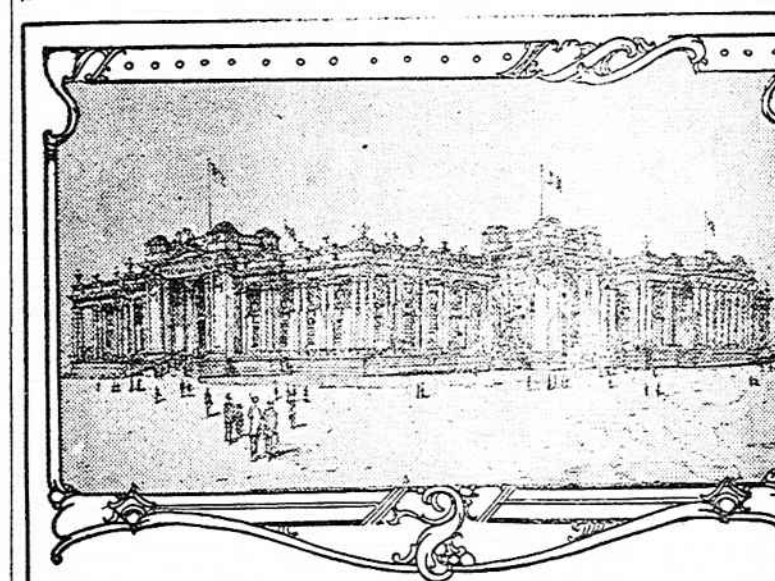
Bryan take snuff, and throw down their individuality merely to follow men who have demonstrated their independence of party platform whenever it suited their purpose to do so. Wilson and Bryan may be absolutely correct in urging the free toll repeal, but it seems to us the time for them to have asserted themselves was before the Baltimore convention adopted the platform. It is clear to our mind that Bryan, if some of the senators speak the truth, does not show up clearly as a statesman or a moralist in this controversy, and to say that because Democrats criticize these men they are disloyal, is the most foolish attempt at party tyranny we ever heard of. The people of this State will



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CLASSICAL FIGURE FOR GREAT EXPOSITION COURT, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1915.

THE vast west court, the Court of the Four Seasons, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 will be adorned with a number of the finest productions of the world's greatest sculptors. Not only will free standing groups and independent pieces of statuary be set throughout the court, but its walls, its lofty colonnades, the picturesque recesses, will be embellished by much sculpture of a decorative type. The classical piece above will be used to decorate the arcade of the court and is by August Jaegers, the famous sculptor.



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CANADA AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

PLANs for the Canadian building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 have been approved, and the work on the great structure has started.

The Canadian Palace, as it is colloquially named, will be one of the largest and most imposing of the foreign buildings, having a length of 340 feet, a width of 210 feet and a height of 50 feet, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It will be the largest building ever erected by Canada at an international exposition, covering 65,000 square feet, and will house one of the most elaborate and comprehensive exhibits of the Dominion's resources and products ever shown on foreign soil. Six hundred thousand dollars has already been voted by the Canadian parliament for the building and exhibits, but a further grant, bringing the appropriation up to \$1,000,000, will be recommended by the government.

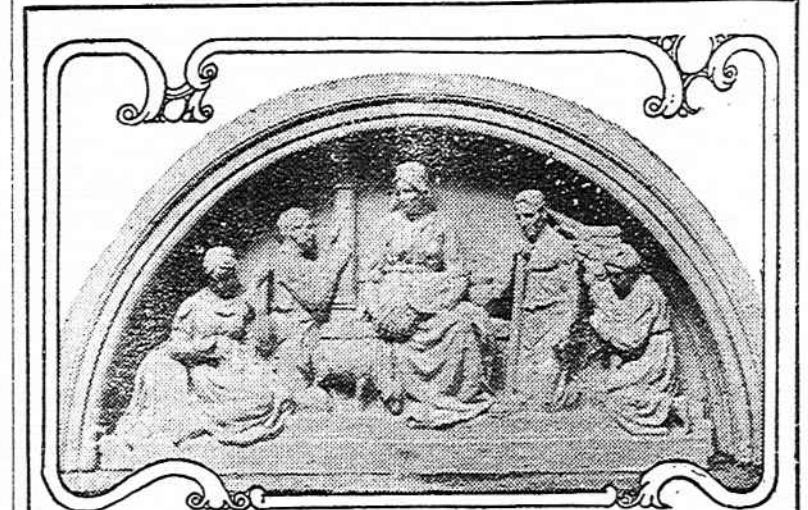
Canada at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is following the same policy that has obtained at former expositions—namely, the display of specimens or exhibits of the natural products of the country—agricultural, horticultural, mineral, forest and fisheries—for the purpose of showing her climatic advantages and her resources to the great number of people who will visit the Exposition. Attention will be devoted to transportation facilities, and the railways will be assigned considerable space in the building. Practically the entire exhibit of Canada at the recent Ghent exposition—and it was conceded by all judges a most magnificent display—is en route here now, while many new and attractive exhibits are being prepared in the various provinces.

The exhibit will be under the supervision of Colonel William Hutchison, who will represent the Dominion government.

not be misled by any such clap trap. Suppose Mr. Tatum does think the Wilson administration "encourages social equality between the races," there is no law to keep him from having such a delusion, any more than there is to prevent The State from having the delusion that it "has been whispered behind the hedges and in the back alleys in this State." How many times has the editor of The State heard these whisperings "behind the hedges and in the back alleys," and what was he doing there anyway? It is our opinion, The State in its efforts to build up a prejudice against a candidate is opposing, has so over reached itself until it has gotten Balled up.

FOLEY'S HONEY
for children; safe, sure. No opiates.

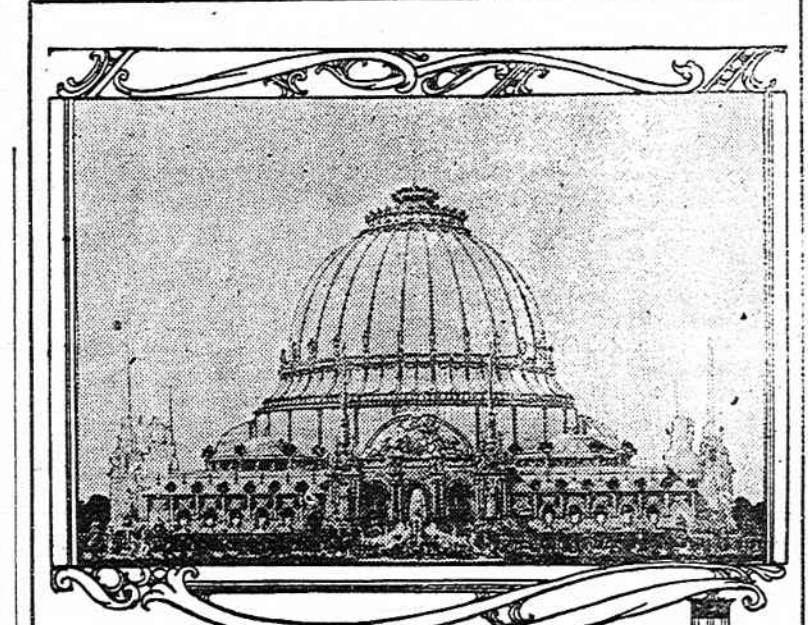
The Mexican situation is still in an uncertain condition. The mediators representing Huerta are said to have the authority to eliminate Huerta at the conference if all other means to obtain a settlement fail. Should Huerta resign as it is now expected that he will, a new President will be chosen whom the United States and the other powers will recognize, and then all the powers will combine to restore a constitutional government to the distracted country. The longer President Wilson's watchful and waiting policy continues the more convincing does it become that he is exercising a wise diplomacy to bring about a peaceful settlement of the affairs in Mexico. Notwithstanding the resignation of Huerta, should he



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SUPERB FRIEZE FOR WONDERFUL EXHIBIT PALACE, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1915.

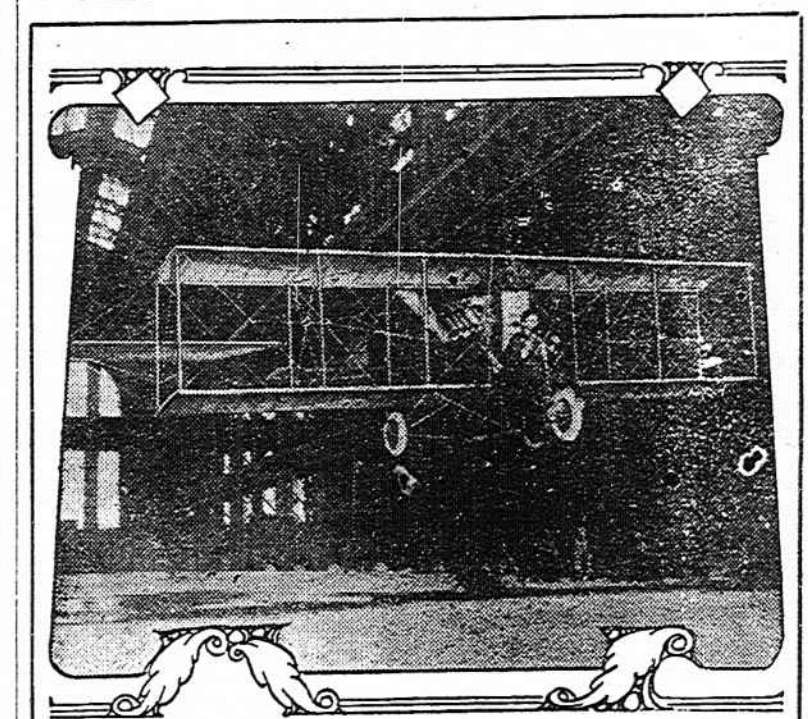
THE world will enjoy at San Francisco in 1915 the most marvelous collection of sculpture ever presented at a universal exposition. The photograph above shows an exquisite bas-relief representing the development of the industry, to be placed over the entrance of the colossal Palace of Varied Industries. The figures are of huge size. The work is by Ralph Stackpole, the brilliant American sculptor, and represents one of his finest creations.



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COLOSSAL GLASS DOME FOR PALACE OF HORTICULTURE AT WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION.

THE photograph above shows the huge Palace of Horticulture at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The building will be constructed almost entirely of glass. The huge dome will be 156 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter. At night colored searchlights placed within the building will play upon the inside of the dome, giving it the appearance of a magnificent soap bubble, iridescent with all the colors of the rainbow. The building will cover five acres.



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THE WORLD'S FIRST INDOOR AEROPLANE FLIGHT, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1915.

THE world's first indoor aeroplane flight was made by Lincoln Beachey, the American aviator, on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. Starting at one end of the Palace of Machinery, which is the largest wooden frame structure in the world, being almost 1,000 feet in length, Beachey attained a terrific momentum and rose into the air to a height of fifty feet, actually flying for a distance of 300 feet. At the opposite end of the building barriers of cloth were held by assistants to lessen the impact of the aeroplane. The machine, however, provided with a hundred horsepower engine, easily tore through the cloth, and the aviator received a severe shaking up. The difficulties of the flight were increased by the fact that the interior arrangement of the building consists of a series of longitudinal aisles each seventy-five feet in width, and Beachey had to down the center aisle, having to keep a straight course in order to prevent the aeroplane from striking the great columns of the aisle.

present. But he surely profited by what was originated by others, all the same.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patients a new and healthy basis in their curative powers, that they can cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Hall's Catarrh Pills are the best.

Notice of Discharge.

I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County, on the 15th day of June, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m. for letters of discharge as administratrix of the estate of Ellison Adger, deceased.

SALVATIA ADGER, Administratrix
Manning, S. C. May 15, 1914.